WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, January 23, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L3	L2 and HIV	8	L3
L2	Hoess E.in.	18	L2
L1	Hoess M.in.	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:780756 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:216224
TITLE: Reactivity of a new HIV-1 group O third generation A-HIV-1/-2 assay with an unusual HIV-1 seroconversion panel and HIV-1 group O/group M subtyped samples
AUTHOR(S): van Binsbergen, J.; Keur, W.; v. d. Graaf, M.; Siebelink, A.; Jacobs, A.; de Rijk, D.; Toonen, J.; Zekeng, L.; Afane Ze, E.; Gurtler, L. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Organon Teknika, Boseind 15, Boxtel, 5281 RM, Neth.
SOURCE: J. Virol. Methods (1997), 69(1,2), 29-37
CODEN: JVMEDH; ISSN: 0166-0934
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

TI Reactivity of a new HIV-1 group O third generation A-HIV-1/-2 assay with an unusual HIV-1 seroconversion panel and HIV-1 group O/group M subtyped samples

SO J. Virol. Methods (1997), 69(1,2), 29-37
CODEN: JVMEDH; ISSN: 0166-0934

AU van Binsbergen, J.; Keur, W.; v. d. Graaf, M.; Siebelink, A.; Jacobs, A.; de Rijk, D.; Toonen, J.; Zekeng, L.; Afane Ze, E.; Gurtler, L. G.

AB It was shown previously that about 97 of the anti-**HIV**-1 group O strain-pos. samples were detected by cross-reaction with native **HIV**-1 gp160 (Van Binsbergen et al., 1996). Fourteen out of 17 new anti-**HIV**-1 group O pos. samples, selected with the Enzygnost **HIV**-1/2 plus assay, were already reactive when tested with **HIV**-1 gp160. When tested by the Vironostika **HIV** Uni-Form II plus O microELISA all 17 samples were reactive, demonstrating the necessity to implement an **HIV**-1 group O-specific antigen in the assay. On the other hand, it was surprisingly found that 40 out of 43 (93%) of anti-**HIV**-1 group M-pos. samples, belonging to strain A, B, C, D, E or F, were detected by cross-reaction with the **HIV**-1 group O (strain ANT70) synthetic peptide incorporated in the Vironostika **HIV** Uni-Form II plus O. Only **HIV**-1 **subtype D**-pos. samples did not react with this peptide, presumably because of the presence of a histidine residue in the immunodominant region of **HIV**-1 **subtype D gp41**. Both cross-reactions make the Vironostika **HIV** Uni-Form II plus O microELISA also sensitive for anti-**HIV**-1-pos. samples originating from different geog. regions and resulting from different **HIV**-1 subtype infections. With an unusual seroconversion panel in which p24 Ag was present persistently, many anti-**HIV**-1/-2 assays produce alternating pos./neg. results in anti-**HIV** antibody-pos. bleeds. It was shown that the use of viral p24 and gp160 in a direct sandwich, allowing detection of anti-**HIV** IgG and IgM, explains the identification of all anti-**HIV**-pos. bleeds by the Vironostika **HIV** Uni-Form II plus O. The high sensitivity of the plus O assay was confirmed with clin. samples of a so-called anti-**HIV**-1 low titer panel. The specificity of the Vironostika **HIV** Uni-Form II plus O detd. in five blood transfusion centers, based o

```
=> HIV (l) L4

          37251 HIV
             69 HIVS
          37256 HIV
                  (HIV OR HIVS)
L5          355 HIV (L) L4

=> subtype (w) D (l) L5

          21403 SUBTYPE
          22914 SUBTYPES
          35807 SUBTYPE
                  (SUBTYPE OR SUBTYPES)
        1516682 D
L6            0 SUBTYPE (W) D (L) L5

=> HIV (l) subtype (w) D

          37251 HIV
             69 HIVS
          37256 HIV
                  (HIV OR HIVS)
          21403 SUBTYPE
          22914 SUBTYPES
          35807 SUBTYPE
                  (SUBTYPE OR SUBTYPES)
        1516682 D
L7           54 HIV (L) SUBTYPE (W) D

=> gp41 (l) L7

           1613 GP41
L8            5 GP41 (L) L7

=> D L8 IBIB TI SO AU ABS 1-5
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=> epitope of gp41 of HIV (10 group M

MISSING OPERATOR 'HIV (L0'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> gp41 epitope (1) HIV (1) group M (1) subtype (w) D

          1613 GP41
         25996 EPITOPE
         24186 EPITOPES
         38279 EPITOPE
                 (EPITOPE OR EPITOPES)
            81 GP41 EPITOPE
                 (GP41(W)EPITOPE)
         37251 HIV
            69 HIVS
         37256 HIV
                 (HIV OR HIVS)
        983601 GROUP
        627181 GROUPS
       1371498 GROUP
                 (GROUP OR GROUPS)
       1395140 M
          3432 GROUP M
                 (GROUP(W)M)
         21403 SUBTYPE
         22914 SUBTYPES
         35807 SUBTYPE
                 (SUBTYPE OR SUBTYPES)
       1516682 D
L3            0 GP41 EPITOPE (L) HIV (L) GROUP M (L) SUBTYPE (W) D

=> gp41 (1) epitope

          1613 GP41
         25996 EPITOPE
         24186 EPITOPES
         38279 EPITOPE
                 (EPITOPE OR EPITOPES)
L4         391 GP41 (L) EPITOPE
```

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Compositions and methods for treating viral infections
SO PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN Gelder, Frank B.
AB Methods and compns. for treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of a virus comprise administering to a patient antibodies which react with regions of viral proteins and result in neutralization of infectivity and inactivation of functionally essential events in the life cycle of the virus. The antibodies recognize viral epitopes which fail to elicit an immune response in man when encountered through infection or naturally through the environment. The viral epitope mimics **epitope region** of **HIV-1** envelope gp120 external glycoprotein, envelope **gp41** transmembrane glycoprotein, reverse transcriptase, protease p10 or gag precursor. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides compns. and methods useful in the treatment and diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Restricted antigenic variability of the epitope recognized by the neutralizing gp41 antibody 2F5
SO AIDS (London) (1996), 10(6), 587-593
CODEN: AIDSET; ISSN: 0269-9370
AU Purtscher, Martin; Trkola, Alexandra; Grassauer, Andreas; Schulz, Petra M.; Klima, Annelies; Dopper, Susanne; Gruber, Gerhard; Buchacher, Andrea; Muster, Thomas; Katinger, Hermann
AB It was investigated whether variations of the conserved **gp41** amino-acid sequence ELDKWA affect its binding or neutralization by monoclonal antibody (MAb) 2F5. Neutralization assays were performed with primary isolates from different **HIV-1** subtypes and the sequences corresponding to the 2F5 **epitope region** were analyzed. Studies of MAb 2F5 peptide reactivity were performed by spot anal., using peptides immobilized on cellulose. The frequency of emergence of neutralization-resistant virus variants was detd. by immune selection expts. in the presence of MAb 2F5. Primary isolates from clades A, B, and E were neutralized by MAb 2F5. Neutralization sensitivity correlated with the presence of the LDKW motif. A K-to-N change in the core sequence was identified in a neutralization-resistant patient isolate. Neutralization resistant virus variants that were selected in the presence of MAb 2F5 were found to contain D-to-N, D-to-E, or K-to-N changes within the LDKW sequence. Neither in natural isolates nor in variants obtained under immune selection conditions in the lab. were changes in the L and W positions obsd. Studies of MAb 2F5 binding to variations of the ELDKWA peptide confirmed that the changes at the first and last positions did not reduce binding capacity, whereas amino-acid changes from D-to-N, D-to-E, and K-to-N almost completely abrogated binding of MAb 2F5. Sequence anal. of a variety of primary isolates thus suggests that the major determinant of MAb 2F5 binding corresponds to the amino-acid sequence LDKW. Naturally occurring and in vitro selected neutralization-resistant viruses contained changes in the D and K positions of the ELDKWA motif.